

EXTEMPORE

I stood near the brow of a mountain
And watched the rippling rill,
That dancing gaily onward
Went rushing down the hill.

Its waters were clear and limpid,
As clear as water could be,
And it gaily sang as it onward flowed
On its way down to the sea.

And I said in my heart this is youth,
So innocent pure and free,
Dancing and leaping gaily along
With never a thought of grief.

Yes, youth with its golden illusions,
As free as the rill that flows,
And entwined with love as the dewdrop
Is entwined in the heart of a rose.

Then I followed the little rill softly
To the valley down below,
Where much more meadow and sedately
Its waters clear did flow.

It flowed thro' the greenest of meadows
With flowers on its banks and
Its waters were clear and pure as when
It left the mountain side.

Then I said in my heart this is manhood
Just leaving the verge of youth,
And carrying on with him still
His innocence, honor and truth.

And scattered about are the flowers
Of illusion, to brighten the way,
On each side are the meadows of promise
That promise so much for to-day.

Then I followed the stream further onward
And ever it broadened wide,
But I noticed that grimy waters
Were stealing in on each side.

And they poisoned its limpid bosom
As he flows thro' the marts of life,
And helped it on its onward way,
But polluted, to the sea.

Then I said in my heart this is man
Being sold by the sins of the world,
No longer allowed to smoothly flow,
But onward whirled.

Leaving the meadows of promise
That promise so much for to-day,
By mountainous fact and reality
Onward forcing his way.

Then I followed the stream further onward,
It became a rushing tide,
With flowers sometimes growing
More often thorns by its side.

Its waters were stained and blackened,
No more were they pure and free,
And I watched it take one last mad plunge
And lose itself in the sea.

Then I said in my heart this is man
As he flows thro' the marts of life,
Broadening ever and rushing on,
But stained with his toil and strife.

In innocent childhood leaping
In mirth and joy and glee,
In poisoned manhood losing
Himself in the roar of the sea.

ARISTOS.

A MADISON COUNTY MAN'S BEAR HUNT.

[Correspondence of THE CLIMAX.]

Several nights ago, your correspondent had the pleasure of going on a bear hunt with two men. One of them was Dr. Williams who is well known in Madison county, and formerly of Waco, Ky. I will openly remark that Dr. is the individual I am writing about mainly, and as he is a Madison man, perhaps many readers of the CLIMAX will be pleased to read of his wonderful encounter with a Kansas bear.

We left camp shortly after dark, guarded by the light of the moon, which looked down upon the prairie in splendor and magnificence. Not a sound could be heard to inform us of the existence of the people who lived only a short distance from Dr. Williams' den, and had we not been acquainted with the country, we would have declared that we were tramping upon the soil of "no man's land."

But we knew where we were, and I might add it was well we did, for if we had ever allowed our minds to stray over our present situation, no doubt we might have acted the part of pedestrians before day-break, trudging over the many miles of prairie, which lay in every direction around us.

Now to begin my story. We were sure of capturing our would-be animal, for we were well equipped with weapons, but you will find that the credit of capturing old Eph. is largely due to two dogs, which, no doubt, is a just desert. I will specify the list of our weapons, to-wit: A keen Kentucky walking stick, a pine stick, two or three pocket knives and a snare trap. Wasn't that a collection? Well I should remark. We were beginning to think so, about the time old Jack walked up to Eph's den and commenced barking for admittance. The growls and shrieks that escaped his throat made us wish we had brought our guns, etc., but Doctor said, "we must have that bear, if we don't get to see an out-to-morrow," so we concluded to make an effort toward rousing him from his snug bed. We had no spade, so "Doc" trimmed the pine stick to a keen edge to be used as a wedge to enter old Eph's den with. Doctor commenced digging, and in earnest too. Such efforts I have never seen. The cavity which served as old Eph's home, was a snug place of solitude, and a general view inside convinced us that things were arranged in order, and as he had a table set, we were confident that he would be more than doubly pleased to have us come in and dine with him; but we abandoned the idea of ransacking his cozy edifice. An hour passed. Doc was still busy endeavoring to unearth the residence of the ferocious animal, while the dogs were barking and howling down their challenging growls hoping to bring him to the surface for a close inspection. To our surprise Jack had the courage to reach down to get one grab at his nose, but when his countenance was met by a terrific blow he was more than willing to retreat. Another half hour passed by, and still Doc was exercising the stage of perseverance by digging his whole soul out, while the rage of the dogs increased to a degree, almost ludicrous. By the time three-quarters rolled by, the dogs had succeeded in tearing old Eph's nose, causing

the blood to flow freely. Very suddenly Doc grasped his sharp cane and thrust it into his heart, which helped to quell his bothersome existence. The dogs were making good use of their time, and then the exasperated Bruin's head, we found that his nose was torn off entirely by the sharp tusks of the dogs. Not many minutes passed before we discovered that his life was extinct, his busy paws were paralyzed, and his soul enjoying the bliss of heaven for he was dead. What consolation! What joy! and what a success for Dr. Williams. How strange and unrealizable, to think we were crowned with success through the skill of prairie craft.

"Whoo! boys we'll feast on bear meat for a month, and then we'll have a cap of his hide to boot!" was the first applause of our leader. Now how we were to lift Eph from his death-bed was a puzzle, but the shrewd Dr. caught him by the shoulders assisted by the dogs, and gave a quick jerk, and he was up, and the swiftest animal in his form, and praising his wonderful bravery, (to himself) thinking how exalting it would be to connect this noted exploit with his past history; but about that time an old Kansas prospector who had been with him, and convinced that he had only killed a prairie badger. I will say that he was disgraced by his heart's very core, and as he passed by the swollen carcass every day, he is forcibly reminded of his first Kansas bear hunt.

T. C. A.

AT THE CAPITAL.

[Correspondence CLIMAX.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1888. Numerous complaints have been made to the State Department by Frenchmen who have become citizens of the United States by complying with the requirements of our naturalization laws, and who have afterwards, upon visiting France, been impressed into the French military service. When the matter has been brought to the attention of the French Minister his reply has uniformly been in effect that the question of allegiance was one over which the administration had no jurisdiction, and which must be settled by the courts. He declares that, under French principles, citizenship is conferred by parentage, and that the ex-patriation of the French citizen requires the consent of the French government. In reply to this proposition the Secretary of State insists that the proofs of citizenship of this country are not open to impeachment by any foreign government; and he has demanded the instant release of all such impressed citizens, with compensation for their detention, and that under no circumstances will the United States admit of the propriety of submitting the question involved to the delays incident to judicial action; just what the outcome of this controversy will be it is difficult at this time to conjecture. The Secretary has submitted all of the correspondence to the Senate, and with the request that the matter will receive their immediate attention.

It has at last been decided that we are to have a Zoological Garden at the National Capital. Congress has appropriated the necessary funds for defraying the preliminary expenses, and workmen are engaged in constructing buildings for the temporary accommodation of the birds of buffalo, deer and other animals that have been ordered from the West. Prof. William T. Harshbarger, who for several years past has held the position of chief taxidermist at the National Museum, has been appointed curator of the garden, and as he is an enthusiast upon the subject of the natural history of animals, and is to have general supervision, it may be safely predicted that the Government will soon find itself in possession of a fine zoological collection as well as the aid of the foreign countries. The buildings which are now being constructed for temporary use are within the park surrounding the Smithsonian Institution, but the garden will eventually be established in the beautiful valley of Rock Creek, west of the city, and will be made accessible by extending the present street-car lines.

A good precedent is about to be established by the Government. A bill has been introduced in the Senate appropriating \$75,000 to put the departmental telegraph telephone wire under ground, and \$150,000 to put all wires within the District out of sight. The network of wires which disfigure the streets of our large cities are daily being condemned on account of their danger to life and limb and because of their interference with the work of the fire department in checking the spread of fire. In Washington these wires have long been a source of annoyance, as besides disfiguring the beautiful streets, their extension has frequently necessitated injury to shade trees and other property. It is much to be regretted that it is not more than 60. He has his salary of \$10,000 a year, and a good income besides, but he still lectures on constitutional law in one of the Washington schools, and sometimes gives professional advice.

Cardinal Howard is hopelessly insane. He has been removed from Rome by his cousin, the Duke of Norfolk, to Arundel Castle. The Cardinal is six feet tall, of great learning, and a most popular prelate. He was formerly a captain of Life Guards, and took to the Church after being killed by a suicidal Irish girl.

Sam Beeves has been fifty years before the public.

DE LESSEPS' GRAND AMERICAN CANAL WILL BE BUILT.

[New York Star.]

Mr. Nathan Appleton of Massachusetts, who has spent some time in the United States of Colombia, and who is thoroughly familiar with the operations of the projectors of the Panama Canal, has returned to Washington. He said in response to the Nicaragua Canal that the Panama folks were so far along with their work that capitalists should not hesitate about supporting any similar enterprise.

When asked what the prospects were for completing the Panama Canal, he said: "The work is now well under way all along the line with the exception of the ten miles at the Pacific end, which, however, is easy dredging, and can be done in a year and a half."

The Slaves dredges have dug out fifteen miles of the Atlantic coast, from Bolivia, Saldade, where they are now arranging to build the first lock. Besides dredging the canal they have also finished many miles of the deviations, or cut, which are to keep the water of the Chagres River out of the canal. In a few more weeks the dredges will have dug the canal to its required depth. Excavating is going on in all parts of the canal. Dynamite is extensively used to loosen the rock. There are several hundred miles of track to remove the debris and deposit it off to the virgin forest. At the Colombia section alone there are seventy-five miles of railroad with about forty excavators and locomotives; six of the locks are now under way. There are to be eight of them in all, possibly ten. M. de Lesseps proposes to have them raised two by two, beginning at the middle ones from the earnings of the canal as soon as it is open. These locks will reduce the work upon the canal by more than forty million cubic yards.

Mr. Eiffel, of Paris, who, with Mr. Bonnaville, invented the locks, has agreed to put them in for \$30,000,000. His contract was only signed last January, and he has done much work since. There seems no reason why the canal, with locks, should not be opened in 1891.

Mr. Appleton was asked: "How does the canal compare with the Nicaragua canal?"

"There is no doubt that a lock canal can be constructed at Nicaragua, but it will be a very costly enterprise. There are 70,000,000 cubic yards to be dredged or excavated, some at an elevation of 140 feet above the lake, and it is only a fair calculation to say that this will cost on the average \$2 a yard, or say \$140,000,000 in all. Then must be added the railroad along the line, the locks, the dam of the San Juan River, the vast amount of plant—the same in many respects as that at Panama—the locomotives for the men, workshops, hospitals, etc., etc., which will bring up the sum of \$200,000,000. On this interest for seven years will be about \$50,000,000 more. The Panama Canal thus far has cost \$200,000,000, of which one-quarter has been returned to the stock and bondholders for interest and \$20,000,000 expended in the purchase of the Panama Railroad. M. de Lesseps will soon be in a position to obtain about \$100,000,000 more, which will go far toward completing his canal with the locks. I do not know that the Nicaragua enterprise has any money in its disposition, except the small amount put up for the construction company."

"All the world is watching with deep interest M. de Lesseps' last great undertaking. The Government of France respects that at Panama—the locomotives for the men, workshops, hospitals, etc., etc., which will bring up the sum of \$200,000,000. On this interest for seven years will be about \$50,000,000 more. The Panama Canal thus far has cost \$200,000,000, of which one-quarter has been returned to the stock and bondholders for interest and \$20,000,000 expended in the purchase of the Panama Railroad. M. de Lesseps will soon be in a position to obtain about \$100,000,000 more, which will go far toward completing his canal with the locks. I do not know that the Nicaragua enterprise has any money in its disposition, except the small amount put up for the construction company."

"The health of the workmen on the Isthmus for the past year has been exceptionally good, with very few cases of fever. In fact, the average mortality is not greater than that of the country, especially when the conditions of life are so different from those in a temperate zone. I should say that American employed on the canal in various capacities have stood the test of the climate extremely well. Mr. Slaven has a force of about twelve hundred men in all, of whom a great many are negroes or other natives of tropical countries. The captains of his dredges are mostly Americans, also his engineers and skilled mechanics, with a sprinkling of white men from other countries. The health is unusually good, and they all live on the dredges, which are at work night and day and often in secluded places out in the jungle, where one might easily get the blues. They are well fed and paid, and every attention given to their comfort, should they fall ill the hospitals of the canal company offer them the best treatment at a small price."

"On one of the dredges some three years ago the captain's wife had a boy born, and the whole family live happily and in perfect health. I believe that digging up the soil and letting in the salt water is making the Isthmus healthier."

"What is the necessity for congressional action?" was asked.

"This question, of course, is asked about the Nicaragua Canal, as it can have nothing to do with Panama. In reply I would say that a charter given under the auspices of the National Government would have a certain prestige which might enable the company to get money more readily and on better terms than a State charter or act of incorporation. The first of the two canals which is opened will have business enough to pay handsome money on a very large expenditure of money, say \$400,000,000, and perhaps there may be traffic enough to make

them both pay. Meanwhile Panama has got the start, and it would be very natural for capitalists to say that they would not invest in another canal until the success or failure of one was assured. At any rate it is safe to calculate upon a tonnage of ten million through the Isthmus in ships, and this at \$3 a ton would give a revenue of \$30,000,000."

"What effect will the canal, if completed, have upon the relations between the United States and other American countries?"

"A glance at the globe will best answer this question. It will be seen that the United States is the one nation that will derive the greatest benefit from an Isthmian canal. With a territory stretching across the continent, we shall have at our command, through the canal, the trade of our Atlantic ports with those of the Pacific, as well as those of Asia, Australia and the Islands of the Pacific Ocean. From California we shall be able to trade direct with our Atlantic ports, and with those of Europe. Then, too, we shall have the direct commerce with the East and West coasts of South America, and in addition to this we shall have the business of the Republics of Central America and Southern Mexico."

"A magnificent commercial future will be opened to us for which we might now be preparing by building first-class steamships or passing the law by which we can purchase ships built in other countries. There is no time to be lost if we are to be ready for the opening of the Panama Canal. I cannot understand the lack of interest our people show in it enterprise. I think that we should thank M. de Lesseps for what he is doing, and look upon him as our greatest benefactor. It is to be hoped that the brave old gentleman, the 'great Frenchman,' as Gambetta called him, will be here in 1892 for the 400th anniversary of Columbus' first visit to the New World, and that besides offering him the hospitality of our Government and the freedom of our cities we shall also be able to take him through the canal, as the nation's guest, in a steamship of which we may be proud."

Koumiss, and Where it Comes From. The Bashkirs are renowned for their skill in making koumiss, or fermented mare's milk, which is now extensively consumed by patients suffering from dyspeptic and wasting diseases, and so easy is it of digestion that invalids drink ten, fifteen, and occasionally even twenty champagne bottles a day, while a Bashkir is able to overcome a couple of gallons at a sitting, and in an hour or two he is as lively as a cat. To insure good koumiss it is essential that the mares be of the steep breed, and fed on steppe pasture. They are milked from four to eight times a day, the milk is kept apart from the mother and allowed to settle only in the night-time. The mares will not give her milk, however, unless at the time of milking her foal is brought to her side, when such is the reunion that, after snuffing acts of loving and smelling and kissing, the maternal feeling shows itself by her sometimes giving milk from both nipples at once.

Milking is done by the Bashkir women, who, taking a position close to the hind-legs of the mare, rest on one knee, and on the other support a pail directly under the udder, pulling at each nipple in turn, and receiving from three to four pints at each milking. To insure the milk being up in a churn (but not sufficiently to produce butter), and by fermentation is converted after twenty-four hours into weak koumiss, from which condition after twelve hours more it passes into a medium degree of strength, while strong koumiss is produced by assiduous agitation of the milk for two or three days, and it is then said to be slightly intoxicating.

I met at Orenburg Dr. Carrick, physician to the English Embassy at St. Petersburg, who was superintending an establishment in the steppes for condensing mare's milk, which is a food. They took away nine parts of the water by boiling the milk in *vacuo*, and preserve the remainder with glycerine, after which, by restoring the nine parts of water, milk can be remade for immediate use or fermented into koumiss, from the acid and human milk, it seems, are much alike, but each differ chemically from cows' milk. In Russia the medical faculty have spoken very highly indeed of the results obtained by the use of this mare's milk as infants' food.—Dr. Lausdell, in Harpers Magazine for May.

Alden's Literary Magazine. Among the notable articles in the Literary Magazine for May, are the following: The Negro Question in the United States, by George W. Cable; the concluding paper on the Constitution of the United States, by Hon. E. J. Phelps, U. S. Minister to Great Britain; the fourth of a series of scholarly articles on Post-Talmudic Hebrew literature, by Dr. Bernhard Pick; the article on Hans Sachs, the cobler-poet of Nuremberg, from the Westminster Review, is very curious; snowed-up in Arcady, by Rev. Dr. Jessop, is one of the most enjoyable papers found in last month's English magazines; Cardinal Manning's Plea for the Worthless, is very timely, and worth universal reading; the critique upon Mr. Froide's West Indies is sound and appreciative; the Earl of Meath gives a genial account of "A Model Factory" in England; Miss Frances Power Cobbe discusses "Education of the Emotions," and opens up a suggestive train of thought, as also does the paper on "Domestic Service and Democracy." The editorial miscellany, entitled, "Current Thought," is unusually full and interesting. The issue contains 199 pages, in large type; an extraordinary amount of high-class literature for the price of \$1.00 a year, or 10 cents a copy. John B. Alden, Publisher, 303 Pearl Street, New York; 218 Clark Street, Chicago.

Spenser Carlisle has tired of living in Washington hotels and has purchased the Swedish Minister's house for \$18,000.

WALLACE & JONES.

—OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF—

Spring Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

MEN'S, LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SHOES have been coming in for the past week, and will continue for two weeks, when we will have on hand the most complete line of

Footwear, Furnishing Goods and Hats, in Central Kentucky. We have taken special pains in selecting this stock to get the most Stylish, Durable and Comfortable Shoes in the market.

Bear in mind that we handle the best brands, such as J. N. Cloy's, Zeigler Bros., N. Hess & Bro., and other excellent brands that are first-class and warranted.

Anything we have in winter goods will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

WALLACE & JONES,

SUCCESSORS TO C. C. WALLACE.

Library Lamps

AND

Rodgers' Silver-Plated Knives and Forks. They can not be surpassed in style or workmanship at

THE PRICES WE QUOTE.

Very best material employed in their manufacture.

YOU WILL LIKE THEM if you see them, because you can't help it.

They Are Precisely What You Want. Our stock of Queen's-ware and Glass-ware and especially our DECORATED DINNER and TEA SETS, is full and attractive.

BEST GRADES OF COFFEES, SUGARS, TEAS and other Staple Groceries, also Canned Goods.

L. E. & G. C. FRANCIS.

J. A. Higgins.

NEW GROCERY ON UPPER MAIN STREET.

Special attention is called to the following celebrated brands of Roasted Coffee: Pure Rio, Combination of Rio Java and Maracaibo, Pure Mocha, Pure Private Plantation Java, Pure Arabian Mocha and Genuine Male-Berry Java. These goods are all kept in air-tight tin cans.

New and fresh goods throughout, embracing the best brands and qualities.

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, TOBACCOS, CIGARS.

Canned Goods, such as Corn, Tomatoes, Peas, Beans, Peaches, Etc. Paper Water Buckets and Wash Tubs.

BRING IN YOUR OLD GOLD and SILVER, and get new goods for it or the CASH.

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE. (Cincinnati Southern and Associate Roads.)

QUICKEST, MOST DIRECT, AND FAVORITE LINE TO New Orleans, Florida, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Texas, Meridian, Vicksburg, and all the

Principal Points South-East and South-West.

THE SOUTHERN ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

Morning and Night Trains from Cincinnati and Lexington with sleeping and buffet cars to unity all of the important cities of the South without change.

Only Line RUNNING THROUGH CARS TO JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Special Notice.—Travelers have a choice of two kinds of Sleeping Car on the Queen and Crescent Route—Mann's Elegant Boarding Car and Pullman's Finest Palace Buffet Sleeper, State Room Pullman.

Nearly All the Leading Railroads and CRESCENT in the South have transfer across the city, and are assured a journey attended with speed and convenience.

Travel via Queen and Crescent, the Picturesque Line of the Southern States.

General Office, St. Paul Building, West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. J. H. COLLEMAN, General Manager.

General Office, St. Paul Building, West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. J. H. COLLEMAN, General Manager.

General Office, St. Paul Building, West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. J. H. COLLEMAN, General Manager.

General Office, St. Paul Building, West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. J. H. COLLEMAN, General Manager.

General Office, St. Paul Building, West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. J. H. COLLEMAN, General Manager.

General Office, St. Paul Building, West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. J. H. COLLEMAN, General Manager.

General Office, St. Paul Building, West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. J. H. COLLEMAN, General Manager.

General Office, St. Paul Building, West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. J. H. COLLEMAN, General Manager.

The Novelties and New Goods

—in every department cause all who visit the—

BUSY BEE CASH STORE

to utter exclamations of surprise and pleasure. Every line we carry is complete, and prices NEVER WERE SO LOW FOR CASH AS THEY NOW ARE. We have undoubtedly the prettiest line of Satteens ever brought to this city, and every style and price, from the cheapest American to the finest French Satteens can be found in this Stock. Our Eastern importations of

Woolen Dress Goods and Fabrics are marvels of Beauty and Style that can not be excelled. BEST BRANDS OF CALICOES, such as Manchester, Merrimac, Cocheba, Hamilton, Pacific, Etc. All five cents per yard and new spring styles. We have just received a full and complete stock of

MEN'S, BOYS', YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING and we earnestly ask every lady to examine this stock before buying elsewhere, as you will certainly save money by so doing. We lead the market in

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Curtain Poles, Trunks, Valises, &c.

WE CAN SAVE YOU FROM TWENTY-FIVE CENTS TO ONE DOLLAR on every pair of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes you buy from us.

RAMSEY & OLDHAM,

Proprietors "Busy Bee" Cash Store.

Jun22tf.

THE CORNER SADDLERY.

W. C. GORMLEY & CO.

Call your attention to their commodious and elegant house, corner of Main and Second Streets, Richmond, Ky.

HERNDON'S CORNER

There is no shop in Central Kentucky equal to it in appearance, and the quality of the goods they offer is in keeping with the house. They have the most stylish as well as the plainest of saddles made in their shop of the best materials. They have

Every Style and Variety of Harness, home-made and city-made—nickle, silver, or gold mounted. Their stock of Buggy Robes and Lap Cloths embraces variety as well as elegance and comfort—goat, Japanese wolf, woolen and rubber.

Buggy whips of whalebone, riding whips of cowhide, wagon whips of best leather, whip stocks of leather and wood. Spurs in variety. Silver plated, nickle plated and wooden stirrups.

Bridles of every description, fancy and plain, delicate and strong, shop-made and city-made.

Felt saddle blankets, the noted Baker's horse blankets, horse boots toe weights, girths, brushes, curry combs, sponges, &c.

A full line of collars, hames, trace chains, back-bands, hame strainers, plow-lines, blind bridles, and other things for farmers and wagons.

TURFMAN CAN FIND ANY THING IN THEIR LINE. Saddlery hardware and every thing else kept in a well-appointed saddlery and harness house.

Remember the place—Herdon's Corner, Main and Second Streets.

W. C. GORMLEY & CO.

jan.11-17.

D. P. ARMER, JEWELER.

Is the place to go if you want anything in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Fine Gold-Headed Silk Umbrellas, Gold-Headed Canes, Fine Razors, Fine Pocket Knives, Domestic Sewing Machines, —AND ALL KINDS OF— SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.

BRING IN YOUR OLD GOLD and SILVER, and get new goods for it or the CASH.

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE. (Cincinnati Southern and Associate Roads.)

QUICKEST, MOST DIRECT, AND FAVORITE LINE TO New Orleans, Florida, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Texas, Meridian, Vicksburg, and all the

Principal Points South-East and South-West.

THE SOUTHERN ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

Morning and Night Trains from Cincinnati and Lexington with sleeping and buffet cars to unity all of the important cities of the South without change.

Only Line RUNNING THROUGH CARS TO JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Special Notice.—Travelers have a choice of two kinds of Sleeping Car on the Queen and Crescent Route—Mann's Elegant Boarding Car and Pullman's Finest Palace Buffet Sleeper, State Room Pullman.

Nearly All the Leading Railroads and CRESCENT in the South have transfer across the city, and are assured a journey attended with speed and convenience.

Travel via Queen and Crescent, the Picturesque Line of the Southern States.

General Office, St. Paul Building, West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. J. H. COLLEMAN, General Manager.

General Office, St. Paul Building, West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. J. H. COLLEMAN, General Manager.

General Office, St. Paul Building, West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. J. H. COLLEMAN, General Manager.

General Office, St. Paul Building, West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. J. H. COLLEMAN, General Manager.

General Office, St. Paul Building, West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. J. H. COLLEMAN, General Manager.

General Office, St. Paul Building, West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. J. H. COLLEMAN, General Manager.

General Office, St. Paul Building, West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. J. H. COLLEMAN, General Manager.

1065

ich

H

u a

SE.

blood with it will re the There nobly y and id and uncr-

uners have r year airing guar-Shop

ly, IFF.

Rich- Belle

Sos.

skakes ces the Juncell espolis 32.

